

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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THE REVIVAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The democratic State committee of Rhode Island have just held a meeting and resolved to "put again into working order the old democratic party," as being "the surest and speediest way of dealing political death to those chiefs and most powerful enemies of the Union and the constitution, the abolitionists." That being the sentiment of the democracy of Rhode Island, it perfectly harmonizes with the democratic sentiment of the Northwest, and we doubt not of the whole country.

In the Northwest the sentiment is wonderfully strong, and it is purely a popular sentiment as distinguished from a movement of politicians. It lacks development, because the opportunities of development have not occurred, though some indications of it were disclosed in the recent State elections. We, as journalists, see and feel more of it than appears upon the surface to the casual observer, and this through our business correspondence. Letters come to us daily from the seven Northwestern States, and numerous of the writers advert to the condition of the country and assert their belief that there is but one way out of the difficulties which threaten the national existence, and that is through the democratic party. In every instance where *The Times* has suggested the necessity of a revival of the democratic party as essential to the national salvation, a responsive cord in the popular heart has seemed to be touched, for the return mails have brought us a flood of letters telling us how certainly we have given expression to the democratic masses.

Now the democratic masses are always instinctively right. They have never been wrong in the political history of this government. They have foreseen from the beginning, as clearly as the profoundest statesman, the drift of abolitionism and the catastrophe of its triumph. In no wise responsible for this war—forever protesting against and resisting the causes which have produced it—they constitute today three-quarters of the army which is carrying it on. Had they, when the war began, stood back and left it to the abolitionists, who made the war, to carry it on, Washington would long ago have been the Confederate Capital, and the chief northern cities would lie at the mercy of the Confederate armies. The men, the party, who have made the war, can never end it except in humiliation of the North and final disruption of the Union. It is this grand fact, distinctly realized by the democratic masses, that is moving them to a revival of the democratic party preparatory to the elections of the ensuing year.—*Chicago Times*, 24th ult.

NO WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The latest intelligence confirms the rumors of the last few days, that Mason, Sill, McFarland and Eastis have been surrendered to Lord Lyons, and that the said rebel envoys departed on the *Europa*. We have not seen the official correspondence, but from what can be learned up to going to press, Mr. Seward has handled the subject with shrewdness and ability. He takes the position that England, by this demand, virtually acknowledges the American doctrine on the right of search, and he pins her in this language: "By the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them which has heretofore exhausted not only all forms of peaceful discussion of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fear and apprehension all other nations." This is sharp and to the point, and we shall not be surprised to see England kick under this interpretation and settlement of the question—a settlement she has herself made. She can kick and grumble at herself only, as America and France are united upon this point, and she will not find it very pleasant or profitable in beating the air.

But the action of our government in this case, is of great significance to the American people just at this time. It is

the brightest omen of a day of peace and unity not far distant for us as a nation that we have seen since the commencement of the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of State stand firm against the irrepressibles and fanatics, "blood-letters," and "war shriekers" of the Hale, Chandler, Trumbull and Lovejoy school, who want to fight everybody and every nation, and fancy they or this government is equal to all Europe combined. We rejoice, and so should every man who loves his Country, that the law-abiding, constitutional element is in the ascendancy, that the eyes of the people are being opened, and that the speeches and prophecies of such fanatics are not countenanced in the Senate or out, at the banquet or modest serenade. In this is our hope. We say again, the prospect brightens, and this official act lays prostrate all the hopes of the abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South, their occupation is gone, and daylight is not far distant.—The surrender will receive universal approbation by all the Union-loving, conservative portion of this nation.

Army Correspondence.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT MICHIGAN ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS, LOUISVILLE, KY., DEC. 19, 1861.

MESSENGER: My only excuse for not writing you, ere this, is the absence of news, up to about the time of our departure from Marshall. After a proper effort on the part of our thorough and efficient Quartermaster, ROBERT S. INNES, our board was so improved that while at Marshall we had no reason to complain, and have all united in rendering our united thanks to the ladies of Marshall and vicinity for an excellent Thanksgiving dinner, furnished us by them, at which the boys handsomely disposed of about one hundred turkeys, beside chickens, pies, cakes, apples, and other good things too numerous to mention—and some of the boys were eating Thanksgiving dinners, night and day, for two or three days.

On Monday, the 16th inst., we were ordered to be ready to take up our march for Kentucky. The following morning, Tuesday, long before the break of day, our camp presented a lively scene, and, at 9:30 A. M., only thirty minutes past the appointed time, we had knapsacks packed, haversacks and canteens filled, and were at the station ready to move. An hour more found us steaming westward, arriving at Niles, Michigan, at 4 o'clock P. M., where dinner had been provided, by contract, but, as our officers found it short of the contract, they only having been thought of, and the men left out, they decided with their usual promptness to leave at once. After passing that dilapidated town, called New Buffalo—which, by the way, looks very old—we reached Michigan City, Ind., about dark. At this point we made a short pause and started on towards Indianapolis, the Capital of that State—a pleasant, thriving city of about thirty thousand inhabitants—passing Lafayette, where we had coffee and lunch. It is a thriving town. Passing through the State of Indiana we found it a beautiful State—the northern part mostly prairie, and the southern part well timbered, rich and handsome, but would much improve in appearance in the hands of yankees. The buildings are mostly built of logs; the chimneys of clay and sticks, laid together, climbing up the outside of the house. Every thing differs much from Michigan. The buildings are usually placed far back from the crooked, ugly-looking lanes, called roads. The women are sallow, gaunt-looking creatures, all the way from head to foot the same dimensions. Neither crinolines, education or refinement have ever troubled the brain of these antediluvian looking maids and matrons.

We arrived at Louisville, Ky., about 4 o'clock, P. M., and many of us for the first time planted our feet well in the muddy clay of this slave State. We are now encamped on the confiscated estate of General Buckner, of the rebel army. He sent us word that "he would dine with us on Saturday." But we think it would be an expensive dinner, as he would have to combat over one hundred

thousand troops of our army, in and about Louisville, in reaching us. But we are not afraid of his coming.

If your type can't read this you will have to call in the "devil." I could not write at all but for the kindness of a friend by my side, who allows me to use his drum-head.

Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

THE WAR.

The statement of the escape of Col. Corcoran, published in the New York Times, from the Charleston jail, is false.

Gen. Scott arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, by the steamship *Arago*. Whatever communications intended for the immediate use of the government was dispatched on his arrival.

Messrs. Mason and Sill have been given up to England. The official correspondence will be published immediately.

Congressman Ely says there is no doubt of extended and deep Union feeling in Richmond, and if the national army was within ten miles of Richmond, our old flag would be hung out from hundreds of windows there.

On the 28th ult. Gen. Prentiss with 450 troops encountered and dispersed a body of rebels 900 strong, under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone County.

Our troops are still building entrenchments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continual fire on them without doing any damage.

THE LAKE NAVAL DEPOT.—A petition is being circulated in this town and county, setting forth, briefly, a very few of the reasons why the mouth of Grand River should receive the attention, if not the location, of a Navy Yard for these Lakes by our government. There are but few in our county who really comprehend the immense amount of material, stores, &c., which accompany a Navy Yard, and also the amount of money continually disbursed for labor and supplies. It is of more importance to the Grand River Valley than almost any other improvement, increasing the value of the timber of Western Michigan, and many other benefits we can not now mention. We hope the petition will be universally signed, and as strong a delegation sent to Washington as can be procured. Rev. Mr. Ferry has taken hold of the matter—the right man, being the earliest settler resident in this county, well acquainted with every locality about the mouth of this river, and personally more extensively known than any man in the county. Let every body sign the petition.

GRAND HAVEN HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the above association will be held at the Union School House, Grand Haven, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, at 7 o'clock P. M., when officers for the year will be elected. Persons entitled to premiums will please call on Mr. F. C. STUART, and select the plants, seeds or books they desire for said premiums within the month of January, 1862. All premiums not called for in that time will be considered donated to the association.

HENRY S. CLUBB, Sec'y.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, Mr. DESKER, the engineer in Messrs. ALBEE & WOODBURY'S tannery, in this village, was suddenly placed in a perilous condition by his clothing becoming attached to a shaft making one hundred revolutions in a minute. Mr. D. was carried around on the shaft many times before the engine could be reached and steam shut off, and, when relieved, he had nothing on but a sock and a wristband. He received severe bruises, but no bones were broken, and is now comfortable.

The magnificent steamer *Detroit*, Capt. McBRIDE, has retired to winter quarters at this place.

Three staunch propellers, the *Niagara*, *Quincy* and *Ogdensburg*, are now regularly employed by the D. & M. R. Co. as transports of freight and passengers between this point and Milwaukee. No better, more expeditious, or safer arrangement than this could be effected by the Company.

LOCAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to our patrons, and to all who take newspapers and pay for them.

The weather continues remarkably fine for the season. But little snow and very pleasant, sunny days.

HALF SHEET.—By the proper observance of the holidays, and an unusual pressure of job work, we are compelled to present our readers this week with only a half sheet.

MOTTO FOR THE COMING YEAR.—Industry and economy in all departments. Subscribe and pay for your county paper. Contract no debts, and respond promptly to your Country's call.

THANKS.—REV. J. ANDERSON returns his thanks to some unknown friend who left a fine, fat turkey on his verandah on Christmas eve.

[Who will follow so good an example for New Year's Eve?—Ed.]

MISFORTUNE.—This is a world of misfortune and one of the saddest to a good house-keeper is to be afflicted with heavy, sour bread, biscuit, &c. If you are ever troubled in this way get D. B. DeLand & Co's Chemical Saleratus, when you will be surprised by its charming results in removing the cause of your misfortune.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Several communications from our correspondents, especially designed for this week's issue, have been received—too late, however, even if we had room for them. Their appearance next week will not be untimely or render them less appreciable.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—A late copy of this most excellent agricultural work is received. We are somewhat familiar with journals of like character that are published in several other States, yet none of them are superior in ability or execution to the *Farmer* of our own State. It is published at Detroit, weekly, and is worthy the confidence and support of every citizen of Michigan.

We do not know where the President can more confidently look for good advice and safe counsel than to the Legislature of Kentucky, representing, as it does, the sterling Union sentiment of that noble State. This Legislature has just expressed its desire that Mr. Cameron shall be removed from the Cabinet. We venture the assertion that a vast majority of the loyal people of the loyal States join in that desire. We of course do not count abolitionists as loyal people. How reasonable that the President should respond to the wish of so many good people.—*Chicago Times*.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD for the week ending December 23, 1861:	
Dec. 17 Mean temperature,	36.67
" 18 " "	34.43
" 19 " "	40.67
" 20 " "	16.33
" 21 " "	15.33
" 22 " "	19.33
" 23 " "	24.67
Mean of the week,	26.77
Highest observed temperature, 18th,	45.00
Lowest " " 20th,	14.00
Range of " "	34.00
Warmest day, 19th; mean temp.,	40.67
Coldest " 21st, " "	15.33
Rain P. M. and evening of the 19th, followed by a considerable fall of the temperature which closed the warm period of 16 days which has been so like Indian summer.	
Snow very slight the 19th and 20th.	
22d, snow fell 7 1/2 inches.	
Mill Point, Dec. 23, 1861.	L. M. S. SMITH.

EMPLOYMENT!

AGENTS WANTED. We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Pierpoint Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

ON the 7th of September, 1861, the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; the DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to expose and commend to the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed, but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors.

As to the civil war now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a rebellion more wanton, wicked, incalculable, than was ever before known—a rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this war, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the war for the Union. We shall not, however, remit attention to literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for the TRIBUNE an honorable position among its contemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and we still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS: Daily Tribune (311 issues) \$6.00 Semi-Weekly (164 issues) 2.00 Weekly (52 issues) 1.00

TO CLUBS.—Semi-Weekly: Two copies for \$5; five for \$14.25; ten copies to one address for \$20; any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty an extra copy will be sent. Weekly:—Three copies for \$3; eight copies for \$10, and any larger number at the rate of \$1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of 100 the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year. When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 134 Nassau st., N. Y.

FERRYSBURG AND MUSKOGON STAGE LINE!

THE Mail Stage will leave Ferrysburg for Muskegon daily, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrive at 10 1/2 o'clock. Returning, it will leave Muskegon for Ferrysburg at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrive at 5 1/2 o'clock. Fare, each way, \$1.00. Wm. BRITTON, Prop. Ferrysburg, Dec. 11, 1861. [n143 ly]

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON MAKING.

THE undersigned, having associated with himself his two sons—the one a wagon maker and the other a blacksmith—is prepared to do all jobs connected with these departments. He also pays particular attention to gun and locksmithing and farriery. E. TAKKEN, Grand Haven, Nov. 27, 1861. [n143 ly]

WILLIAM SCHUT, Dealer in Family Groceries, Provisions, Fruits AND VEGETABLES.

AND at all times persons may be accommodated with refreshments in the best of order. Next door east of the Jewelry Shop, Washington street, Grand Haven, Mich., Jan. 16, 1862. 1y

FRANK C. STUART, WATCH-MAKER, AND DEALER IN Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Looking-Glasses, TOYS, & C.

Grand Haven, July 3, 1861. [n127 ly]

Notice to Farmers!!

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Good Eastern Funds!

FOR ALL KINDS OF FAT STOCK!

Old stand, Washington street, Grand Haven, [124 ly] MARK LOSEEL

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

(Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy.) FOR CONSUMPTION.

NERVOUS Debility, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, &c. This is the most wonderful curative agent known to medical science. It has effected cures in every stage of Consumption unparalleled in the history of Medicine. In Nervous Debility and Dyspepsia, the Hypophosphites may be regarded as an almost sovereign remedy. The Hypophosphites have a two-fold and specific action—on the one hand, increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; on the other, being the most powerful blood-generating agents known: They act with promptness and certainty in all general morbid conditions, such as Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrofula, Marasmus, Anemia, Pseudo-complaints, &c., and all disorders of the Nervous or Blood Systems. Their effect upon the tubercular condition is immediate—all the general symptoms disappearing with a rapidity which is really marvelous. They increase the nervous or vital energy, relieve cough, check Night Sweats, diminish Expectoration, improve the Appetite, arrest Diarrhea, and promote refreshing sleep. A fair trial is a certain cure. Winchester's Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally.—Use no other, or only the genuine, from—

PRICES.—In 100 Bottles, \$1; 50 Bottles for \$3. In 1000 Bottles, \$2; three for \$5. Circulars gratis. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, 36 John street, N. Y.

THE SPECIFIC PILL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, in either sex.

THIS is the only remedy for Sexual Debility, Impotency, Sterility, &c., which has the approval of the medical profession. Its success has been most extraordinary—effecting cures in cases where all other methods of treatment had failed. One to six boxes of the Specific Pill will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, or its resulting Impotency, however aggravating, whether constitutional, or arising from abuse or excess.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY. "I have used your Specific Pill in many cases of Spermatorrhea, and with the most perfect success." J. M. SANDERS, M. D.

"We believe it to be as near a Specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses." Dr. B. KEITH, Amer. Jour. of Med. Science.

"I have found them all that they could be desired. Their effect has been truly wonderful." E. P. DICKER, M. D.

THIS is not a Homeopathic remedy, nor is there any mercury combined with it.

PRICE.—\$1 per box; six boxes for \$5, by mail, pre-paid. For sale by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, 36 John street, New York.

1861. FORWARDING 1861. AND COMMISSION.

THE undersigned having rented the spacious Warehouse and dock of Messrs. CUTLER, WARTS & STEWART, at Grand Haven, Mich., formerly occupied by Wm. H. Hubbard, is prepared to do a general Forwarding and Commission business. By strict attention to the business he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. E. W. BARNES.

REFERENCES: A. E. GOODRICH, Chicago, Ill. CUTLER, WARTS & STEWART, Grand Haven, Mich. C. C. LUCE, Grand Rapids, Mich. Grand Haven, March 15, 1861. [n112 6m]

FIRE & MARINE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK CITY. Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus over, \$400,000.

THIS Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships, Cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

Policies issued and Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by Geo. E. Hubbard, Agt. Grand Haven, Dec. 4, 1861. [n144 1f]

PARKS & VAN DEN BERG, GENERAL LAND AND TAX AGENTS.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN. GEORGE PARKS, P. VAN DEN BERG.

WE have perfect abstract of titles for the counties of Ottawa and Muskegon, and will make abstracts of title to land, on short notice. Attend to purchase and sale of real estate; bidding of land at tax sales; payment of taxes; and will take a general superintendence of all lands entrusted to their charge, and will attend to the collection of debts.

Peter Van den Berg, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public. Grand Haven, April 25, 1860. [n65 1f]

Frederick Becketl.

WASHINGTON STREET, Grand Haven, Mich.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH & SALT MEATS,

CONSISTING of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we would invite the public to call and examine our Stock of Meats before purchasing elsewhere. We intend to keep a full supply of every article usually kept in a Meat Market.

Cash will be paid for Stock on delivery. Grand Haven, Sept. 7, 1859. [n36 1f]

SUGARS 50 nine and ten cents, to be had at C. W. & S. F.